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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,673	11/21/2003	Pierre Coldefy	245519US41X DIV	9065
22850	7590	09/21/2005	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			RAHMJOO, MANUCHER	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2676	

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/717,673

Applicant(s)

COLDEFY ET AL.

Examiner

Mike Rahmjoo

Art Unit

2676

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-14 and 16- 28 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-14 and 16- 28 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/09/05
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 10- 14 and 16- 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

As per claims 19 and 20 applicant recites "reconfiguring according to at least one of size and a complexity" and "reconfiguring to both size and complexity" respectively, which is not described in the specification. On the contrary, in the specification applicant discloses "automatically reconfiguring" and reconfiguring the zoom characteristics from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum zoom value in claims 4, 10 and 12.

As per claim 25 line 2 recites "the display device is a portable computer" which is not described in the specification. On the contrary, in the specification applicant discloses "the display device is integrated into the portable computer".

Claims 10-14 and 16- 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

As per 21- 22 applicant recites "automatically reconfiguring ... can be displayed in the center of a window". On the contrary, in the specification applicant discloses "automatically reconfiguring" and reconfiguring the zoom characteristics from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum zoom value in claims 4, 10 and 12 which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 21, 23 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claim 22 line 4 recites "... can be displayed...". It is not clear whether any moving vehicle is or is not displayed. Use of "can" makes the claim language indefinite.

Claim 23 depends on an indefinite antecedent claim and is therefore is indefinite.

Claim 25 recites the limitation "...the display device..." in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per claim 28 line 2 recites "...the d step of displaying...". It is not clear what "d" step is.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 10- 14 and 16- 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Briffe et al, US Patent 6,112,141, hereinafter, Briffe.

As per claim 10 and to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, Briffe teaches providing data related to an airport (airport map) see for example column 17 line 10; Briffe inherently teaches reconfiguring a zoom characteristic (see for example column 19 lines 31- 32 for the zoom control that can specify a desired discrete map scale for display on the display device) from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports (see for example column 20 lines 5- 9 for the destination or closest airport) may be displayed with a single display device and displaying different views of the airport (see for example column 19 lines 13- 40 for the different adjustment of zoom to display the map and aeronautical

information databases at the desired scale) using the reconfigured zoom characteristics; and Selecting a portion of the airport to be displayed see for example MFD (as functions of the MFD are founded on the basic idea of displaying desired portions of at least two data bases stored in MAU 65d (FIG. 2), highlighting or "capturing" specific features of the displayed data with the cursor, and "selecting" the captured features to permit modification of the displayed feature or storing into a flight plan) and SID (when the SID is chosen, the pilot can directly call up the corresponding navigational chart on MFD 18,20 by clicking on the "SID map" key in main menu wherein the same information is available for the airport map) as described in columns 11 lines 20- 40 and column 36 lines 5- 15 respectively and claim 5 and figures 10- 14.

As per claim 11 Briffe teaches a first step of displaying the airport in a window according to a first predefined zoom degree corresponding to general navigation including a full display of the airport see for example figure 13; a second step of displaying the airport in the window according to a second predefined zoom degree corresponding to proximity navigation including a plurality of details of the airport see for example column 6 lines 53- 63 for the navigation sensors when landing and column 8 line 8 for the display of navigation data; and a third step of displaying the airport in the window according to a third predefined zoom degree corresponding to airport details required for precision taxiing see for example column 17 lines 29- 35.

As per claims 12 and 21- 22 Briffe teaches automatically reconfiguring the display such that a moving vehicle on the airport that includes the display is displayed in

a center of a window (rose centered on the aircraft in the display) see for example column 9 lines 48- 52 and also figures 3 and 10- 13.

As per claim 13 Briffe teaches displaying predefined portions of the airport in a cyclic manner based the recognized zoom characteristics see for example column 19 lines 43- 44 through continuous variable scale adjustment and displaying.

As per claims 14 and in light of the rejection of claim 13, and as to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, Briffe teaches automatically displaying the entire airport on the window upon selection of the automatically displaying step and to redisplay a portion of the airport being displayed prior to selection of the automatically displaying step upon another selection of the automatically displaying step see for example column 17 lines 30- 37.

As per claims 16 and 23- 24, and as to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, Briffe teaches displacing a view of the airport being displayed on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport see for example column 11 lines 12- 19.

As per claim 17 Briffe teaches displaying two different views of the airport corresponding to different reconfigured zoom characteristics (inherently taught through zoom function) in a continuous manner such that a change from a first reconfigured zoom characteristics to a second reconfigured zoom characteristics appears continuous to an operator viewing the display see for example column 19 lines 40- 45 and claim 14.

As per claim 18 Briffe teaches parameterization (selected range scale through the knob) of the zoom value see for example column 9 lines 40- 50.

As per claims 19- 20 Briffe inherently teaches the reconfiguring to both a size and a complexity of the airport see for example column 19 lines 31- 32 for the zoom control that can specify a desired discrete map scale for display on the display device) from an initial maximum zoom value to a new final maximum value such that different types of airports (see for example column 20 lines 5- 9 for the destination or closest airport) may be displayed with a single display device and displaying different views of the airport (see for example column 19 lines 13- 40 for the different adjustment of zoom to display the map and aeronautical information databases at the desired scale) using the reconfigured zoom characteristics.

As per claim 25 Briffe teaches a portable computer see for example fig. 2.

As per claim 26 Briffe teaches a rose mode see for example column 9 lines 30- 40.

As per claim 27 Briffe teaches an arc mode see for example column 9 lines 42- 52.

As per claim 28 Briffe teaches a plan mode see for example column 16 lines 45- 60.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 08/09/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per applicant's remarks on page 6- 7, applicant argues "there is no teaching or suggestion of actually displaying the selected parking stand, for example" followed by "selecting a portion of the airport to be displayed".

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner point out to the MFD (as functions of the MFD are found on the basic idea of displaying desired portions of at least two data bases stored in MAU 65d (FIG. 2), highlighting or "capturing" specific features of the displayed data with the cursor, and "selecting" the captured features to permit modification of the displayed feature or storing into a flight plan) and SID (when the SID is chosen, the pilot can directly call up the corresponding navigational chart on MFD 18,20 by clicking on the "SID map" key in main menu wherein the same information is available for the airport map) as described in columns 11 lines 20- 40 and column 36 lines 5- 15 respectively and claim 5 and figures 10- 14.

Applicant admits on page 7 "when the aircraft is near an airport, the airport is displayed" and later disputes the "selecting or displaying a particular portion of the airport" feature.

In response, as to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, "the airport" corresponds to a particular portion as claimed by applicant.

As per applicant's remarks on page 8, applicant makes arguments regarding claim 13 and makes a reference of claim 12, arguing "this does not teach or suggest "cyclic" feature...entails a cyclic which is not suggested by Briffe.

Examiner believes it is a typing error and claim 13 is the claim under discussion

and also respectfully disagrees.

Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

As to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, "providing a variable range scale adjustment" corresponds to "cyclic" as claimed by applicant see for example column 19 lines 13- 25 and claim 14.

As per applicant's remarks on page 8, applicant argues "information related to the selected portion, not the portion itself is displayed".

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner broadly interprets the airport or any portion thereof as "a portion of the airport". In light of said arguments "redisplaying a portion of the airport prior to the automatically displaying" feature is clearly taught through fig. 10 and 13 and column 17 lines 30- 37.

As per applicant's remarks on page 6, applicant argues "neither horizontal nor vertical in this passage refer to the displacement of a displayed view".

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, Briffe teaches said features in column 17 lines 10- 20 and fig.10- 13 and MFD 18- 20.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

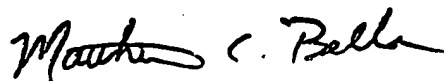
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Rahmjoo whose telephone number is (571) 272-7789. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30- 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (571) 272- 7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273- 8300 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

Mike Rahmjoo

September 15, 2005



MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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